

TELEGRAPH.

The lines were down until nine o'clock last night, when telegraphic communication had with Milwaukee, but owing to the prevalence of lightning, it was found impossible to get dispatches through.

REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAM.

A few weeks ago, Garrett Davis, from his place in the Senate, pronounced the following revolutionary programme for the admission of the rebel representatives.

The members of the Senate who are in favor of the admission of the Southern States could get into a majority with those Southern Senators who are in favor of the admission of a majority of the Senate. The President of the United States has the constitutional option of vetoing any bill that he does not like, and now since it is demonstrated that the Republicans are strong enough to carry all their measures over the President's veto, begin to cry aloud for a "policy of conciliation." Very well, the Union party is very ready to be conciliated. They tried hard to conciliate the President. In order to conciliate him they offered him the Freedmen's Bureau Bill—a conservative measure inspired by himself and framed in accordance with his declared wishes. But he rejected it. Then they offered him the Civil Rights Bill—an other conservative measure suggested by him before and immediately approved by him before and after its introduction; but he rejected this also.

—A young lady, in Cincinnati, named Eliza Webb, swallowed a heavy dose of laudanum, on the 9th, laid herself upon her bed, after suffering great agony for a few hours, and died. She was a member of the Society of Friends, the atmosphere of which is that of the Unitarian Church.

—Mr. Pike, believing that his Opera House, at Cincinnati, was set on fire, and that there are different persons who are to blame, is about to sue for damages.

—The Union party has about exhausted their resources of conciliation in these advances, so coldly repudiated, and as they have demonstrated their ability to get along pretty well without the President, it remains for that functionary, if he wishes to conciliate them, to make his offer. Suppose he tries on a tender of Negro suffrage. We will guarantee that the proposition will be accepted, and that thereafter all will go on as merrily as marriage bells.

A JOHNSON ORGAN HEDGING.

Mr. Henry J. Raymond enjoys the enviable distinction of being the only Republican member of the House who voted against passing the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto; and to show that he has made a similar attempt to recognize the rights of the slaves, he ought to exercise that right forthwith—*moratorium*—or another day—*to recognize the opposition*—and the Southern members a majority of the Senate.

There are a thousand evidences that this revolutionary threat was the out-cropping of a scheme deliberately formed by the Copperhead leaders to supplant the loyal Congress by a rebel junta composed of the Copperhead majority, and the representatives of the rebel states.

The New York World has many other Copperhead schemes, have been for months attacking the legitimacy of Congress, deriving its competency to enact laws, and more or less openly advocating the restoration scheme of Garrett Davis. Sibley in his recent speech at Washington declared that "the work of Congress amounts to usurpation, and that what it passes are not laws," and from every quarter comes rumors that the President is relied upon to recognize this proposed junta of rebels and Copperheads as the lawful Congress of the United States.

Now can it be denied that President Johnson has given the Copperhead leaders good reason to believe that they could count upon his aid in carrying out this revolutionary scheme, for in both his veto messages he has taken pains to place in the foreground of his objections to the vetoed bills, the fact that the bills were passed in the absence of the representatives of the eleven rebel States. As this objection has no force except upon the Copperhead theory that Congress has no legislative authority while the rebel States are unrepresented—the Copperhead leaders naturally assume the countenance of the President in their Dourbouin projects. And they call upon him, therefore, to refuse to execute the Civil Rights Bill on the ground that Congress was incompetent to give it the character of a law.

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But there is still another little obstacle to this pretty scheme. For it is based on the assumption that the outside rebel and inside Copperhead and Johnson representatives combined, would make a majority of Congress.

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A CONNECTION—AN EMIGRANT ESCORT NOT REFUSED.

In our last issue we published the subjoined reply of Gen. Sherman to an application by our delegation for a military escort to accompany an expedition under Col. Babcock designed to open a Northern route for emigrants from Minnesota to Montana.

He's Mizpah Day, or the Massachusetts, St. Louis, March 31, 1866.

All troops sent to the Upper Missouri go by water because of the mosquito season.

I have no cavalry to escort a party by St. Paul, Babcock, or Fort Rice or Bismarck and then to Fort Rice or Bismarck along with some emigrant party. I can only spare the 10th Infantry for the posts in Minnesota. Col. Babcock will have about 500 miles more of land travel by this route than by the Missouri river, which is now navigable up to the mouth of the Yellow, Stone, and Arkansas at the map.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

Our inference from this was that no escort would be furnished for emigrants by the northern route. We are grieved to learn from Gen. Corse that the impression was entirely erroneous. Gen. Sherman meant to decline a special escort for a particular party, but had no design to interfere with the arrangements already made by Gen. Corse, under a full understanding with Gen. Pope, and by his orders, for escorting emigrants to Montana by the northern route. Gen. Corse has made his dispositions of troops, with a view to afford ample military protection to emigrants from Abenombe to Fort Rice or Bismarck.

It is proper to say here, that from the masses of commanding command of this District, Gen. Corse, who was at once struck with the fact that the Missouri was the natural gateway and outlet of the gold fields of Montana, has made it a prominent object of his administration to secure the development of the mountain highway by such a disposition of military posts and stations as would afford adequate protection. To his unceasing efforts we mainly owe whatever results have thus far been secured. It is greatly to be regretted that with the merging of this District into a new Department, we are to lose the valuable service of an officer who has specially commanded himself to the esteem and confidence of Minnesota by his intelligence and judicious frontier policy, and his enlightened interest in the development of the Northwest.

The proposition to build a new Merchant's Exchange at Glaciaria fell through at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 10th. Mr. Pike will erect a large building on his site, for stores and offices.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866.

CONGILATION.

Messrs. Ward, Raymond & Co. failed to dragon the Union into supporting the President's reactionary policy—have at last opened their eyes to the fact that instead of "sloughing off the radicals" they are themselves sloughed off, and now since it is demonstrated that the Republicans are strong enough to carry all their measures over the President's veto, begin to cry aloud for a "policy of conciliation." Very well, the Union party is very ready to be conciliated.

They tried hard to conciliate the President. In order to conciliate him they offered him the Freedmen's Bureau Bill—a conservative measure inspired by himself and framed in accordance with his declared wishes. But he rejected it. Then they offered him the Civil Rights Bill—an other conservative measure suggested by him before and after its introduction; but he rejected this also.

—Mr. Pike, believing that his Opera House, at Cincinnati, was set on fire, and that there are different persons who are to blame, is about to admit them to their seats, to constitute a majority of the whole Senate, the President and the Vice President, and to *ought to exercise that right, forthwith—*moratorium*—or another day—to recognize the opposition*—and the Southern members a majority of the Senate.

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But, whatever the President's secret wishes may be, it is too late for him, at this stage of proceedings, to deny the legislative authority of Congress as now composed. For he has recognized its authority every day since its session. By his signed message to nearly fifty states in the Congress, and to several messages to both friends and foes, he has entered an official cognizance of its legislative authority, which cannot now, if he would, deny.

But there is still another little obstacle to this pretty scheme. For it is based on the assumption that the outside rebel and inside Copperhead and Johnson representatives combined, would make a majority of Congress.

But this is not the case as the slightest analysis will show. There are in the House 140 Republicans to 45 Democrats, and there are 553 representatives from the rebel States—and of those would go with the Republicans. In the Senate there are 10 Democrats and 6 Johnstons, and 38 Republicans—of the 22 Southern Senator only 20 would go with the Democrats—and Doolittle, Lane, Cowan and Noland are not quite bad enough yet to lend themselves to the proposed rebellion. It won't work, gentlemen.

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LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Historical Society. — Colonel K. Rose, a Ju-

son and Col. R. F. Pratt of St Peter.

In fact Minnesotans are to be found every where.

Once before I was compelled to notice some remarks in relation to me by "P. T. Barnum," the great showman, and I very reluctantly do so again, and I give Mr. P. to understand that in the future I shall pay no attention whatever to him.

As far as my non de Plume goes,

he need not dislike it, or have such a horror of

THE CITY.

The Commissioners for locating the Minnesota Inland Agency, composed of Gov. Wm. R. Marshall, Auditor Chas. McMillan, and Supreme Judge Chas. McMillan, and several other persons, are on a tour of inspection, with a view of performing the duties allotted to them by the last Legislature. Their first visit is along the Central Railroad as far as Owatonna, after which they visit the towns up the Minnesota Valley. After returning to St. Paul, the commissioners will visit the towns on the Mississippi river, for the same purpose. It behoves all interested to be up and doing, so as to be able to bring out the best points of their respective locations for the consideration of the commissioners.

Military.—The last company of the Second Minnesota Cavalry has received orders to proceed to Fort Snelling to be mustered out. Companies H and K are now on the way down from Fort Wadsworth, and Company L, of the Fort Ridgely, will soon be at Fort Snelling to receive their discharge papers. Company F, of the Independent Battalion, is now at Fort Snelling to be mustered out, and Company E, of the same organization, will leave Fort Ripley for the general rendezvous, and will likewise be mustered out.

The Imperial Circus.—De Haven's "Imperial Circus" will soon be ready to start on its spring and summer tour. This circus, in all its appointments, is new and complete, and will be one of the finest that ever spread its canvas in this city. There are nineteen ring and trick horses among its stock, to say nothing of one of the finest and most intelligent of trick mules. The band for the "Imperial" came up yesterday from Chicago. The bills are on hand, and the canvas will be here in a day or two, will also some of the best equestrian artists in the United States. After several performances in this city, the "Imperial" will take the river route to the Mississippi valley.

This circus, which has been gotten up in this city, at a cost of over twenty-five thousand dollars, is a St. Paul enterprise, its principal proprietors being Messrs. G. W. De Haven, F. St. Germain and Vetal Guerin, and it is to be hoped they will meet with abundant success.

St. Paul Female Seminary.—This fine educational institution, which is under the superintendence of the Rev. J. G. Knobbele, will open a new term on Tuesday, April 24. This seminary is creditable to the city and State, and is enjoying a well-deserved local and general patronage. It would indeed be difficult to find in all respects a more meritorious seminary of learning, especially if it can be confidently recommended to the attention of all who desire to give their daughters the benefit of a thorough education, combined with accomplishments of the highest order.

China Gang.—This institution will recommend operations to date, and it is the intention of the city officers to place the criminals sentenced to serve upon the chain gang under the control of the State Commissioners, who will use their services for the public welfare. John Davis was sentenced yesterday to a thirty days upon the gang, and is the first recruit for that kind of duty. Instead of committing persons to jail who fail to pay their fines for disorderly conduct and similar offenses, they will be used hereafter to better purpose in renovating and repairing the streets.

Third Ward Election.—The election which took place in the Third Ward yesterday to fill the vacancy in the City Council occasioned by the resignation of Alderman Gross, was a very spirited affair. The German element was brought out in full force to sustain Wm. Geis, who was beaten in the caucus on Saturday evening last by Col. Hewitt. By dint of extraordinary labor in bringing out the whole vote, Mr. Geis managed to get a small majority. The vote stood as follows:

Wm. Geis..... 229 votes.
Col. Hewitt..... 167
Geiss's majority..... 32

Potatoes in St. Louis.—The following are the quotations on the 6th: The better qualities were in good demand, and sales were reported of 100 lbs prime mixed at 75¢; 140 lbs, neanahocks at 80¢; 22¢; 740 lbs, prachables, in lots, at 80¢; 85¢ per bushel; 70 lbs mixed and neanahocks at \$2.50; 2.65 per barrel, and 100 lbs, prachables at \$2 to 3.00.

Personal.—Oliver Dingley, Esq., returned yesterday from his trip East. W. S. Combs, Louis Blum and Gates Johnson were among the departures for various points East yesterday.

Mr. A. A. Clifford has returned to this city from St. Louis, where he was temporarily associated with C. A. Uphan, and has resumed his position with Beaupre & Kelly.

Mr. L. C. Burt returned from his business trip East on Thursday, and Mr. Wm. Braden on Monday.

Christ's Church.—The bids for completing the new edifice for Christ's Church on the corner of Franklin and Fourth streets, were opened yesterday, and the contract awarded to Patrick Donavan.

Seven More.—The City Justice directed a fine of five dollars and costs upon several householders, who violated the ordinance relating to nuisances. The police have spottet a great many more, and their case will be attended to at once.

Maple Sugar.—Large quantities of new maple sugar were to be seen for sale in this market yesterday. Though the price was unusually high—twenty-five cents—it met with a ready sale.

Bound Over.—Thomas Madigan, John Murphy, and Wm. Farrell, were arrested for assaulting and battery, and in default of bail for \$300 each, were committed.

Assault.—Fred Snyder, for assault and battery and riotous conduct, was fined five dollars and costs, by the City Justice yesterday, which he paid.

April Showers.—A vigorous April shower fell yesterday at noon. Last night at about dark, the elements became disturbed, wind, rain, thunder and lightning prevailed, and it was not remarkably pleasant to be out.

Wheat at Minnesota.—A correspondent at Minnesota writes: "We have some 150,000 bushels wheat ready for shipment. Flour now. All ware houses were full a month ago."

DANIEL PLYNN,
111-12 15th street, Saint Paul.

fall-14

The Press is now the official paper of the city, and hereafter all the proceedings, ordinances, resolutions, &c., of the City Council and reports of the City officers will be found in its columns exclusively.

At this paper is a large, the largest and most circulation paper, *Free* or *any other* in Minnesota, and therefore presents an opportunity to advertisers which this will not afford elsewhere.

The above statement has stood conspicuously at the head of our columns for the past year or two, and in that time has remained unchallenged; but, Capt. Davidson's paper, having at last made up its little mind to the desperate necessity of living about the matter, has concluded that it "might as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb," and so breaks its long and bashful silence with the daring announcement "that the circulation of the *Press* is double that of any other daily paper in the State," and "its circulation is treble that of any other." We like that.

The young fellow who wrote that is pretty certain never to be hung for telling the truth in his newspaper column. When he reaches the length and of his brilliant destiny, it will be a gigantic swoop of a whale-shark of sheep and all the bulls of Bismarck. He lies in wait in a very safe place.

The simple fact is that the *Press* has extremely little circulation among intelligent people in the city and still less out of it. The fact that the *DAILY PRESS* has much the largest circulation is established beyond cavil by the official certificate of the Postmaster of St. Paul, which we publish at the head of the letter, in another column.

But not only has the *Press* nearly three times the circulation of the *Pioneer*, but its circulation is precisely among those intelligent classes whom business men desire to reach by advertising their wares, while the circulation of the *Pioneer* is restricted to the shanties and back alleys where it don't pay to advertise.

This is well known that four-tenths of the advertising in this community is done in the *Pioneer*. In proof of it, it is sufficient to adduce the following official statement from the books of the United States Assessors of the amount of advertising done by the *Press* and *Pioneer* respectively in the past six months, as reported on oath to the Assessors.

ADVERTISING RECEIPTS OF THE PRESS AND PIONEER IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS.

Amount in millions.

Tax. \$247.21

Postage. \$247.21

Interest. \$247.21

Freight. \$247.21

Delivery. \$247.21

Advert. \$247.21

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, APRIL 18, 1866

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—Gen. Merton has returned to his house in Indiana. His health is not any better.

—Four of the leading nail manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Ironston, met in Pittsburgh on the 12th. It was decided that the present war did not exceed 150,000,000, and that this sum was the true amount of the war. The market is therefore saturated, and a decline is not probable.

—Milligan arrived at his home in Houghton, Mich., on the 12th, and had an immense reception by the Mayor, City Council, and several thousand citizens. His speech created the wildest excitement, and the people shouted, "Down with traitors!" See "Milligan."

—Mr. Thomas, a lawyer, served in the Legislature, has been admitted into the bar. He has been educated at the Law School.

—W. R. Astor is preparing the erection of a handsome new hotel in New York, on the square bounded by Forty-fifth street, Broadway and Seventh avenue. This location is nearly four miles from the Hudson River, but the hotel will be built, will set back from the river. The width of the Avenue when Amos E. Stoddard founded it, Mr. Cranston, of the New York Hotel, is also said to have a large new house in contemplation.

—The Provost Marshal General has completed a careful compilation of the number of men in the service in Indiana, and from disease, in every legal State from the beginning to the close of the war. From it appears that 250,000 officers and men have lost their lives in the service. Of this number 5,221 commissioned officers, and 20,000 enlisted men have been killed in action or died of disease. The number of enlisted men, an 185,229 enlisted men, have died of disease, or, in a few cases, from accident.

—It was stated in Cincinnati, on the 13th, that the counsel who acted for St. Leger Greenel, convicted in the Chicago conspiracy case, will, on account of the decision of the Supreme Court, be released, and will be set free. The man was the fifth witness when Amos E. Stoddard founded it.

—The editor of the Mason County (O.) Democrat, D. W. Flanagan, sent to Fort Douglas a year ago for publishing a sedition article, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, at Cincinnati, against the military commissioners who sentenced him, for false imprisonment. The commissioners were Col. and Gen. Judge Advocate, and Col. General Nutt, New York City Soldier or Cincinnati.

—The Waterloo (Iowa) Courier has information that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has purchased the Cedar Valley and Minnesota Road, and that the grading from Cedar Rapids to Waterloo will be put under contract immediately. The Dubuque and Iowa City Railroad is completed.

—At St. Louis on the 11th, in the case of Judge Dryden vs. Gov. Fletcher and others, Judge Reber, of the Circuit Court, decided that the commission of Gov. Gamble to the plaintiff was not competent evidence, holding that the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention which removed Moats, Day and Dryden was unconstitutional, and that the plaintiff of the case, who was not calling the convention, had no right to call it.

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their return they will come by the Michigan Southern line to Detroit, visit Rochester and Oswego, cross into Canada, passing a day at Toronto, and return by the Grand Trunk and Portland Route.

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—Milligan arrived at his home in Houghton, Mich., on the 12th, and had an immense reception by the Mayor, City Council, and several thousand citizens. His speech created the wildest excitement, and the people shouted, "Down with traitors!" See "Milligan."

—Mr. Thomas, a lawyer, served in the Legislature, has been admitted into the bar. He has been educated at the Law School.

—W. R. Astor is preparing the erection of a handsome new hotel in New York, on the square bounded by Forty-fifth street, Broadway and Seventh avenue. This location is nearly four miles from the Hudson River, but the hotel will be built, will set back from the river. The width of the Avenue when Amos E. Stoddard founded it, Mr. Cranston, of the New York Hotel, is also said to have a large new house in contemplation.

—The Provost Marshal General has completed a careful compilation of the number of men in the service in Indiana, and from disease, in every legal State from the beginning to the close of the war. From it appears that 250,000 officers and men have lost their lives in the service. Of this number 5,221 commissioned officers, and 20,000 enlisted men have been killed in action or died of disease, or, in a few cases, from accident.

—It was stated in Cincinnati, on the 13th, that the counsel who acted for St. Leger Greenel, convicted in the Chicago conspiracy case, will, on account of the decision of the Supreme Court, be released, and will be set free. The man was the fifth witness when Amos E. Stoddard founded it.

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FROM BRACKETT'S BATTALION.

ANSWER TO THE MARSHAL OUT—ENIGMA—A PROBLEM IN THE BRITISH-AMERICAN FISHERIES.

RIGHTS OF AMERICANS THEREIN.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIXTY CENTS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President to-day, in answer to the resolution of the House on the 10th inst., requesting information in regard to the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces, transmitted a report from the Secretary of State, to whom the resolution was referred by the President.

—The nomination of Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico, has not yet come up in the Senate, and he has been rejected, as was stated a day or two since. A dispute to the Chicago Times on the subject, dated Thursday, says, however: "When the nomination of Lewis D. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, was made, it was understood that the Senate would not accept it. The Senator thought that it would be well if one of the gentlemen who advocated the resolution in the Senate could be appointed to the office. Mr. Clark would receive service from its use, and Mr. Wilson, the Senator, from the resolution by Mr. Michael, and Mr. Davis, by voting again it."

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—Gold closed at 1264.
—Flour was excited and closed 28 cents higher.

—A Spanish vessel has bombarded and captured the port of Coquimbo. Smallpox is prevailing and a shock of earthquake has been felt at Ponce.

—The grand jury of Philadelphia has found a true bill against Antonio Proba for the murder of the Durous family. Messrs. John B. and J. C. Albert have been assigned to his counsel.

—The New York Board of Supervisors have passed an order for the seizure and destruction of all negro奴隸 found in the city.

—The British steamer Virginia, at New York, from Liverpool with 1,045 passengers, had 33 deaths on her passage, from a disease which is to be seen at what with the steamship England at Halifax is affected. The Virginia was immediately sent to the quarantine anchorage, twenty miles below the city.

—Mule rinderpest prevails in Upper Louisiana and Mississippi. Damage to Cotton is reported by frost and rain.

—Gen. Canby has issued an order, that the President's proclamation does not suspend the military law, or laws already before the Senate.

CONGRESS.—Wednesday.—In the Senate a resolution appropriating \$12,000 to carry out Indian treaties was passed. A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to admit Colorado. A resolution of thanks to Gen. Hancock was passed, and the commanding manager to the National Republican soldiers; they are to be divided into three classes, to serve for 3 years, 4 years, and 3 for 2 years. On the post office bill, appropriating money for salaries, an amendment was offered that no money should be paid to persons in the Senate who had been confirmed, when Mr. Trumbull stated that a similar law was now on the state books. The President could not, according to law, veto a vaccine created during the session of the Senate, without the advice of the Senate.

In the House, a report was received from the Secretary of War in reference to the allowances of the members of the Senate and the proportion of Booth and others. The bill to establish and reorganize the army, was discussed, and amended, but the final vote was not taken.

ADVERTISING.

The following is an official statement from the books of the United States Assessor of the sworn returns of advertising done by the *Press* and *Pioneer*, respectively.

Advertising Receipts of the Press and Pioneer in the Six Months ending April 1st.

Amount 6 mos. Tax.

Press.....\$1,748.50 \$12.50

From which it appears that the *Press* does nearly five times as much advertising as the *Pioneer*.

The reason of this is obvious. In the first place the *Press* has three times the circulation of the *Pioneer* and in the second place the *Press* circulates among the class of people where business men look for their best customers while the circulation of David-son's cheap, two-penny, trashy, steamboat handbill is restricted to the shanties, back alleys and low groggeries where it doesn't pay to advertise.

THE ROAD TO MONTANA.

The letter of Gen. Corse, which we published yesterday, furnishes ample sus-
pense that the necessary military pro-
tection will be afforded to the emigrant
parties going from Minnesota to Montana. That is very well, as far as it goes. But

when we recollect that it is nearly or quite three hundred miles between Forts Abercrombie and Berthold, and that es-
corts must carry their supplies this whole

distance, with no intervening posts on
which to depend for fresh supplies or re-
lays, it is impossible not to feel that the
present arrangements are totally inade-
quate to meet the necessities of a great
highway of emigration and trade such as
nature has destined this to be, and that
they have much more the character of a
special effort to satisfy a temporary ex-
igency than of a permanent provision for
the establishment and protection of a reg-
ular thoroughfare.

Two small military posts at convenient
and equal distances, say 100 miles
apart, between Forts Abercrombie and
Berthold—say at Forts Hill and the other at Dog's Head—will supply ample
facilities for the protection of emigrant
trains, and, indeed, the establishment of
such posts would soon relieve the route
of any necessity of special escorts.

We were informed months ago that
Gen. Corse had strongly recommended the
establishment of a chain of small posts
from Abercrombie to Fort Berthold or
Union, with a view, at once, to a thorough
subjection and control of the Indians, and
to afford the requisite protection for emi-
grants or freighters, parties going or re-
turning from Montana, and we had hoped
that the General would have succeeded in
impressing these views upon General Pope. But General Pope seems to take
a different view of the matter, and in his
recent report he totally ignores the Nor-
thern route, and, dismissing it with the
aburd objection that the season is too
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Now isn't it a little extraordinary that
while the Government annually expends
several millions in the development and military
protection of emigration over the old
circuits, Southern desert routes, our
delegation are unable to procure the slight-
est aid or recognition of the Northern
route, which has been demonstrated to
possess conspicuous advantages over every
other? It has been determined by actual
measurement to be nearly 1,000 miles
shorter than the old Platte route, which
has been and is still so generously and ex-
clusively bolstered up with Government
aid; and that as an avenue through which
emigrants with their merchandise, ma-
chinery, implements and supplies may
reach Montana, or as an outlet for the
gold products of that region, it is incom-
parably shorter, safer and pleasanter
than any other route.

Its thorough organization with way
stations and regular lines of stages and
freighters would unquestionably turn the
whole stream of travel and traffic to and
from Montana and Idaho into this channel.

The western border of Minnesota,
instead of western and Iowa, would
furnish the bread and other supplies for
the rapidly increasing populations of
those countries. St. Paul, Mankato, St.
Peter and St. Cloud, instead of St. Louis,
St. Joseph and Omaha, would form the
starting points and supply depots of the
immense emigration to the mines; and
it is precisely because these effects
would follow the definitive establish-
ment of this route, that the whole influence of

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME VI.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1866.

NUMBER 91.

Missouri and Iowa is successfully em-
ployed, through the military headquar-
ters located in St. Louis, and through
the influence of the large Congress-
ional delegation from those States, to counter-
act all the efforts of our delegation to
secure either military countenance or
Congressional aid in the development of
this great national highway. But the
attempt should not be abandoned. An
emigrant party under Capt. Fisk, with a
proper token of appreciation for these
"purposes," their constituents bearing the
appropriate motto:

How now, how,
Andy Johnson's dog,
Whom dog you are?

The Southern Press and the
Civil Rights Bill.

The Louisville Courier says, Jacobs
has culminated in the passage of the
bill, and "the famous Parliament,"
which beheaded King Charles of England,
never proposed a law so tyrannical.

The Jacobins under Robespierre, who
flooded France with blood, never passed a
measure so oppressive as this.

The Memphis Argus

declares that another "step has been

taken toward extinguishing the last rem-
nant of American freedom. Another

blow has been struck at the liberties of

the people. The New Orleans Picayune

says, it is a very heavy discouragement

to the people of the South, but think

President Johnson will modify, as far as

possible, the irritating features.

The New Orleans Times

attempts to make a law in the nation

upon the people of the South, "whom

we respect, but whom you

will be more respected, by all whose

respect is worth the name."

Washington Territory.—We have

a private letter from Washington

Territory, which states that the winter

is now over, and the weather spring-like;

the birds have been singing all the winter,

which was very cold and brief, and

every thing is now green.

They had heard of the coming of the

ship-load of Eastern women, and there

was a great stir in their early and late

days, but now there is

nothing to do but wait.

The Constitutional

is now in full force, and

the Constitutional

</

THE CITY.

The *Weekly Press* is issued this morning, containing a full summary of the news of the week by mail; a carefully prepared digest of the latest telegraphic intelligence; miscellaneous and editorial articles; local events and State news. For sale at the counter ready for mailing.

TROUBLESOME ACCIDENT.

Yesterday morning a party of young men went out duck hunting on the flats and marshes across the river. One of the number, Nelson Miller, of this city, after shooting from his wagon, took hold of his towling piece by the muzzle, and carelessly drawing it toward him along the bottom of the vehicle, the hammer caught upon some obstruction, and flying back, discharged the piece. The contents of the gun, a heavy load of buckshot, entered the left forearm of young Miller, producing a frightful wound, tearing away the flesh, and shattering the bone. The accident occurred in the neighborhood of Pig's Eye and Miller was immediately conveyed to this city, and his wound skillfully dressed by Doctors Murphy & Wharton, who took out a piece of the bone about three inches in length. These gentlemen pronounced the injuries very severe, and it still remains a matter of doubt whether the arm can be saved. Lively hopes are entertained, however, that such will be the result. After his wound was dressed, he was conveyed to his home, and yesterday evening was doing well.

Nelson Miller is the eldest son of the late Dr. Ebenezer Miller, formerly deputy sheriff of this county, and his unfortunate accident brings great distress upon that afflicted family.

A general passion for gunning prevails in this community during the present absence of game, and too much care cannot be exercised by novices in the use of fire arms. Accidents of the kind just mentioned are always the result of carelessness or ignorance.

LIGHT.—A small degree of illumination is needed on the levee, these dark nights. Thousands of dollars' worth of property are deposited there, and it is utterly impossible for a single policeman to guard the levee property under present circumstances.

Passenger and Freight for SHAWNEE.—Passenger and freight are carried twice daily each way between St. Paul and Shakopee, by the steamer G. H. Gray and the Minnesota Valley Railroads.

Passenger tickets \$1.00.

Freight charges per ton \$10.00.

Single parlor or 1st class \$10.00.

Single parlor or

On the 17th inst., we obtained from the books of the Revenue Department the following statement of the receipts for advertising by the Press and Pioneer respectively, for the six months ending April 1st, 1866, as returned on oath to the U. S. Assessor, for the sum of \$1,409.49 Press for 6 mos. ending April 1st, 17,662.

Since then, however, the Pioneer has discovered a mistake in its returns; and yesterday, feeling the desperate necessity of doing its best to overcome some portion of the enormous disparity above exhibited between its advertising paragon and its competitor, sent to the assessor's office a *supplementary report* of all it could rake and scrouge, to the amount of \$1,546.23—not previously on the assessor's book—making the whole amount of advertising done by that paper for the six months ending April 1st, \$2,955.

We sincerely give our juvenile neighbor the advantage of this tardy correction. The comparison with the Press will then stand as follows:

Advertising receipts of the Press and Pioneer for six months ending April 1st, 1866.

Press, \$1,409.49
Pioneer, \$2,955.

Excess of Press over Pioneer, \$1,546.23.

Showing that the advertising of the Press is nearly three times as much as the bestowing the Pioneer can make after amending its return to meet the exigencies.

But not content with invoking, by the reckless effrontery of its pretensions, this crushing exposure of their falsehood, our cheap but dear contemporary—with the rashness natural to extreme youth—invites still more mortifying disclosures by the following challenge:

Since the Pioneer has been under the management of its present proprietors, its receipts from advertising have increased, and since the Press claims to have examined the books of both it should be aware of this fact, and now it is time for the Pioneer to state that "there has been a large fall in the advertising of the Pioneer under the management of its present proprietors."

We presume the present returns of the past and present proprietors of the Pioneer will be accepted as a sufficient explanation of our statement that "there has been a large falling off in the business of the concern under the management of its present proprietors." We regret, however, to have to furnish our contemporaries with the following dismal information of the melancholy decline of its affairs under its present untried management, as compared with its prosperity under the skilful business and editorial management of its former proprietors; and we invite our advertising friends to compare the rapidly diminishing business of the Pioneer with the rapid and continuous increase of our advertising patronage.

ADVERTISING RECEIPTS OF THE PRESS AND PIONEER FOR THE LATER CHANGED HANDS.

April, May & June, 1865, \$2,663.35
July, Aug & Sept, 1865, \$2,628.00

Total, \$5,291.35.

That shows the relative advertising business of the two papers for the six months previous to the sale of the Pioneer. The following shows the

ADVERTISING RECEIPTS OF THE PRESS AND THE PIONEER UNDER ITS PRESENT MANAGEMENT.

Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1865, \$2,628.00
Jan., Feb. & March, 1866, \$2,549.62

Total on Advertisers' books,

April 1st, 1866, \$1,749.62

Total no. endg. April 1st, \$3,292.55

It will be seen from the above that the returns for each successive quarter since April 1st of last year, show a constant and large increase in the advertising patronage of the Press—and that the Pioneer was only about 25 per cent behind the other in the early management; while under its new management its advertising receipts have fallen off so largely that the two now but little more than a third share the Pioneer. To show this more clearly we recapitulate as follows:

ADVERTISING RECEIPTS OF PRESS AND PIONEER FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 1st, 1866.

Press, \$1,749.62

Pioneer, \$1,749.62

Total no. endg. April 1st, 1866, \$3,292.55

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Total no. endg. April 1st, 1866, \$3,2

THE CITY.

The Insane Asylum.—The commissioners appointed to locate the State Hospital for the Insane, returned to this city yesterday from their trip to Washington, along the Central Railroad. The Commissioners leave for Minneapolis and vicinity to-day, and thence up the Minnesota Valley.

Dr. Patterson, late Superintendent of the Iowa Hospital for the Insane, who was invited by the Commissioners to visit this State to aid them with his experience and advice, met the Commissioners at Watonwan and returned with them to this city. The Doctor is staying at the Merchants' Hotel. The State owes a debt of gratitude to that distinguished gentleman, for his generous and disinterested labor in behalf of the insane of this State, for whose welfare he has long and assiduously labored.

Lies in the family of Judge Wilson prevents him from accompanying the Commissioners at present.

The State Printing.—The Winona Republican publishes the names of the bidders for the State printing, together with the prices for which they propose to do the work.

Through the world-wide to the publishers of the "Times" will either be to be highly satisfied or else done at a considerable loss to the contractor. In the case of the fourth (fourth) class of printing, the cost for compensation per thousand is thirty-nine cents, and the cost of paper is twenty-eight cents.

The Republic is not posted. It is generally understood here that "the Commodore" has agreed to make up to "the boys" any losses they may sustain in their endeavor to break down the State journals that oppose the Republic in this matter.

Soldier's Bounty Taxes.—Some expect members of town boards in the rural districts, have in their decisions, elevated Corporals and Sergeants, somewhat—imagine that, being com-missioned officers, they were not to receive the benefit of the law, relieving soldiers who entered the service as privates, before January 1, 1864, from the payment of bounty taxes.

This matter has been brought to the attention of the Attorney General, he has given an opinion to the Governor in this matter:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ST. PAUL, April 15, 1866.—

WHEREAS, Mr. W. R. Marshall, in some of the towns in this State refuse to give non-commissioned officers the benefit of the act of last winter, relieving soldiers who entered the service as privates, before January 1, 1864, from the payment of bounty taxes.

All enlisted men enter the service as privates, and are not mustered into the service as such, but as privates, and can only receive their warrant after entry into the service. Therefore the act in question applies to all enlisted men.

I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. COVILLE,
Attorney General.

A Letter to the Common Council.—Gentlemen:—Corporations like individuals are most apt to run into extremes; and this is the history of our City Government. After a long period of "easy economy" it now turns a short corner and expresses a determination to retrace in everything. No more drains are to be built; no more streets to be graded, and but few if any houses to be lit. Now this is all blind, suicidal policy.

As a stranger in St. Paul I ask each member of the Common Council to look for the arrival of the first boat through the lake and the consequent opening of navigation upon the Mississippi river—transferred yesterday. As soon as daylight arrived in the morning, the fine steamer Sucker State, now the steamer shown in the picture at St. Paul about twelve o'clock, was at the dock. The steamer of the season was to be the owner of the city, and was anxious for its growth and prosperity.

1st. If strangers visit St. Paul and find our streets in darkness, they will each and all curse the city and, have in disgust, be coming at once walking advancements of our meanness and stupidity.

2d. Fall one-half of the lots in St. Paul are now unoccupied owing to the want of drainage; the owners patiently waiting for a Council that will work for the city's prosperity.

As a pick working and unflinching remedy for the last evil, I recommend that the council pass an act permitting and authorizing all property owners to build such drains, (under the direction of the City Engineers) as the circumstances may require; and the amounts expended shall be returned, without interest, by credit on taxes on buildings improved or erected on the line or sold.

As this is to enter this policy I am confident that within a very short time, there will be over a thousand houses erected on which are now considered little more than worthless, and which of course are at present the sources of no revenue.

Let improvements in streets, crosswalks, head and side walks be made in the same manner; and St. Paul will quickly bloom both in finance and beauty.

There is no necessity for the city to expend a dollar to secure these improvements, but on the other hand there will within six months spring up over a million of taxable property to help liquidate our heavy debt, which now so agitates the public mind, and keep out Eastern capital.

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As this is to enter this policy I am confident that within a very short time, there will be over a thousand houses erected on which are now considered little more than worthless, and which of course are at present the sources of no revenue.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC SUMMARY.
—There are Vision rumors in abundance, but nothing very definite or reliable. An English revenue flag has been captured, and a mutiny is reported on an English man-of-war, and a revolt of Provincial volunteers. A suspicious bribe has been captured by a United States Commissioner, but nothing more. The Adjutant General of the Army has gone to the border to see that the State laws are not violated. General B. Dorian Killian, the Fenian commandant-in-chief, is at Postscript making speeches.

—Much indignation exists in Canada on account of the secret trial of Murphy and his man, lately arrested, for conspiracy for the Fenians.

—A dispatch from the United States Consul at Halifax, says the physicians on board the English steamer England, after further developments of the disease and full consultation, concur in pronouncing it Asiatic Cholera. Measures have been adopted to prevent the spread of the disease.

—While a negro procession, in honor of the arrival of the English, marched through the streets of New York, a disturbance occurred between the negroes and whites, during which one man was killed, and his brother and step mother mortally wounded. Order was restored by the military.

—Gen. Scott has left Havana for New York, and was the recipient of much attention.

—The Welland Canal is clear of ice and open for navigation.

—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, has made an argument to the reconstruction committee in favor of his resolution. The committee will report a proposition in a short time.

—Henry A. Sayib, an old merchant, has been appointed collector of customs for the port of New York. It is generally considered that he is well qualified for the position.

—The street railroad companies of New York have been notified to resume running their trains at once, or measures will be taken to stigmatize their charter. The running of their trains has been suspended on account of strike of the drivers for \$2.50 per day, instead of \$2.

THE AVERAGE WHEAT FIELD OF NEBRASKA.

An Eastern paper challenges the assertion of the Press that the wheat yield of Minnesota for 1855 could have averaged anything like 24 bushels per acre. Twenty-four bushels per acre is unquestionably an enormous average for a breadth of over 400,000 acres, and though we knew the crops of 1855 to have been prodigious, we should have hesitated to place the figures so high if they had not been fully borne out by the returns of township assessors, and others, to whom we applied by circular for accurate statistics of the wheat and other crops of their respective townships. As each district from which information was sought was limited in extent to a single township, where the yield of every man's farm was known, the answers were likely to be more nearly correct than if they applied to a single large district.

We inquired through our circulars for the number of acres in each crop—wheat, corn, oats, &c., and the total yield. We give below a table of the average yield per acre of each crop, as reported to us by assessors.

Average Township Yields.

Wheat. Corn. Oats. Barley.

DUKE EARTH.

Rapides..... 21 40 50 300

Danville..... 21 40 50 150

ANASTA.

Buchs..... 35 50 55 125

LODGE.

Ripley and West. fields..... 25 50 70 200

FAIRFIELD.

Lake..... 24 40 50 100

Foster..... 15 40 50 25

Sherman..... 25 50 55 150

WYOMING.

Spring Valley..... 15 35 55 75

CLOUDT.

Cannon Falls..... 22 40 51 300

Cherry Grove..... 20 40 50 200

Vista..... 25 50 55 150

WYOMING.

La Crosse..... 35 50 55 100

Money Creek..... 21 45 50 150

WYOMING.

New Albany..... 50 45 55 145

Minneapolis..... 20 50 55 150

Madison..... 25 50 55 200

WASHINGTON.

Afton..... 26 35 55 100

Baytown..... 23 35 43 175

WINONA.

Mount Vernon..... 20 30 40 150

SHEDRICK.

Elk River..... 22 35

MAGNUS INDIVIDUAL WHEAT.

In our circular we asked Assessors to state the highest yield per acre of wheat at other crops raised in their respective townships, giving the names of the contributors. The following are among the answers:

BLUETHORN CO.

Rapides.—A. Kingley raised 24 bushels of wheat per acre, and Charles Smith 70 bushels of oats per acre.

Douglas.—Nicholas J. Kramer raised 35 bushels of wheat per acre, and Jasper Moyer the same.

DAROTA CO.

Foster.—C. S. Dunbar averaged 27 bushels of wheat per acre, and A. Akerman and A. Rathbun 50 bushels of corn.

ST. CLOUD.

Aschman averaged 45 bushels of wheat per acre; Bernard Stevens raised 80 bushels of corn per acre; Henry Terhomer 70 bushels of oats; John Koenig 65 bushels of barley.

FILLMORE CO.

Spring Valley.—T. Johnson 35 bushels of wheat per acre; Crawford Kelley 70 bushels of corn.

GOODHUE CO.

Cannon Falls.—Abraham Miller, Jr., 35 bushels of wheat per acre.

GOULD CO.

There are many bushels of wheat per acre, and Charles Smith 70 bushels of oats per acre.

DAKOTA CO.

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